

dermal administration of typhoid and influenza vaccine particularly because their patients are allergic, in order to avoid severe reactions. Dr. Crip's view of this procedure would be valuable. Incidentally, even the package insert in typhoid vaccine lists this type of administration as an alternative to the author's dose schedule.

Special credit should be given for the unusually complete and accurate index. Most readers, I am sure, are thwarted by a poorly prepared index, but few know what a difficult and painstaking task preparing a good index is. Ideally, the author should do it himself but usually it takes too much time. Most publishing firms have their own specialized indexers; some are good while many are very bad. I do not know how Dr. Crip's index was prepared but it certainly deserves commendation.

The section on veterinary allergy is gratuitous and hardly necessary. A better discussion for those who are interested can be found in *The Merck Veterinary Manual*. Despite these minor differences of opinion, I must admit that this is an ideal textbook for interesting reading and reference to be used by anyone who is interested in allergy.

NORMAN SHURE, M.D.

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BEDSIDE DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATION—Second Edition—Elmer L. DeGowin, M.D., Professor of Internal Medicine, University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City; Richard L. DeGowin, M.D., Associate Professor of Internal Medicine, University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City. The Macmillan Company, Publisher, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10022), 1969. 923 pages + 3 pages Appendix, \$9.95.

This is a pocket textbook of physical diagnosis, expanded in the Second Edition to include symptom diagnosis and the medical history. The material is arranged according to the organ systems and by the key symptoms and signs of their disordered function. Some aspects of bedside laboratory diagnosis are mentioned. Abundant sketches and diagrams have been used to advantage instead of the conventional photographic illustrations of selected common abnormalities. The principal advantages of the book are its compactness and the breadth of its coverage. It presents more adequately than do most textbooks for beginning clinical students some aspects of physical diagnosis not strictly in the province of the internist, e.g., orthopedics; ear, nose and throat. This book shares with most available books for beginners the faults of superficiality and excess brevity. It could be recommended with more enthusiasm if more attention had been given to citing classical and modern reference material at appropriate places in the text.

ELLEN BROWN, M.D.

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TEXTBOOK OF PEDIATRICS—Ninth Edition—Edited by Waldo E. Nelson, M.D., D.Sc. (Hon.) Professor of Pediatrics, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and Temple University School of Medicine; Attending Pediatrician, St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia; Associate Editors: Victor C. Vaughan, III, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Temple University School of Medicine; Medical Director, St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, and R. James McKay, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, The University of Vermont College of Medicine; Chief of Pediatric Service, Medical Center Hospital of Vermont, Burlington; with the collaboration of 78 contributors. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105, 1589 pages; \$21.50.

This ninth edition of Nelson's *Textbook of Pediatrics* has provided the editor with the first opportunity to share editing responsibilities with two medical colleagues. The task of a reviewer of a textbook of this type is not easy. The book has by now reached such a level of popularity among physicians and students that one can add very little to what is already known. The tendency in review-

ing a new edition is to look for what has been added or deleted from the previous one, suggesting new trends in the field of pediatrics. It is mostly in three areas that significant changes have taken place between the 1964 and the 1969 editions. In the latter, "the fetus" has taken its rightful place next to "the newborn." "Allergic disorders," "diseases of connective tissue" and "immunologic deficiency diseases" have joined "infectious diseases" in one major chapter that includes immunity, allergy, infections and an expanded section on development of the immunologic system. Finally, the ninth edition clearly reflects the recent advances in genetics and teratology. The whole spectrum of major and/or minor congenital defects, whether resulting from genetic or environmental agents, is approached in a more basic and meaningful fashion. A valuable schematic outline of several congenital anomalies syndromes has been added as appendix; it is a quick reference to diagnostic manifestations and inheritance patterns of the better-defined clinical syndromes.

Textbooks of this kind fulfill an important need for the medical student as a general introduction to pediatrics and for the clinician as a useful reference and as a review of our present knowledge in the field. Obviously, no textbook can fulfill the needs of those who want to study any special aspect of pediatrics in depth. As a general and up-to-date review, this new edition fulfills its goal excellently and maintains the high caliber that is by now traditional. It can definitely be recommended for the purposes for which it was intended.

L. LUZZATTI, M.D.

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INFECTIOUS AGENTS AND HOST REACTIONS—Edited by Stuart Mudd, M.A., M.D., Professor Emeritus of Microbiology, The University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine; Past President, The International Association of Microbiological Societies; Chief, Microbiologic Research Program, Veterans Administration Hospital, Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, (19105), 1970. 626 pages. \$22.50.

This book consists of 26 essays, some of which discuss specific infections, but each delves into the more obscure general principles of immunity and host resistance. The editor has selected for each chapter an essayist who is an outstanding authority in his assigned subject.

This is not a comprehensive encyclopedia of infectious diseases (plague would have been a worthwhile addition), but those included contribute to the knowledge of the mechanisms of immunity, host resistance, and more intricate and engaging factors than purely clinical details.

This book is not easy reading. Even the more sophisticated reader may have to reread some portions with care, but he will discover many new things, such as historical details and profound philosophical concepts. The physician who is not especially knowledgeable will still find a gold mine of factual information with a nugget on every page. The book is profusely illustrated, well-indexed and has a voluminous current bibliography for each chapter.

Though interest in infectious diseases has diminished since the advent of antibiotics and the general employment of immunization, they nevertheless remain an important component of general medical knowledge. Every medical student should read these essays carefully, to enrich his knowledge and direct his curiosity into areas where he may have been previously unawakened; in fact, it would be most desirable for every physician to peruse this book slowly and thoughtfully. To single out one chapter: "The Pathogenesis of Fever" by W. Barry Wood, may prove most rewarding to both student and physician.

EDWARD B. SHAW, M.D.